

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XVII.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

NUMBER 36.

## THE GREAT STORM.

The Atlantic Coast Shows Wrecks of Vessels.

Persecuted Mariner's Struggle with the Elements.

Details Arriving of Disasters at the Seaside Resorts.

Atlantic City Depopulated by Parade of Visitors.

### The Eastern Storm

NEW YORK September 1.—The wind was subsided somewhat but the seas are still black and a light rain is a bug. The only transatlantic steamer which arrived up to nine o'clock this morning was the California City. The New York and the Tenthon left on yesterday have not been sighted. Other steamers due to day are the Wisconsin, State of Georgia and ammonia. The passengers on a few steamers will undoubtedly have interesting tales to tell as they must have encountered the fiercest of the gale. Reports from along the Jersey shore show wrecks everywhere, there being sixteen between Barnegat light and Sandy Hook. The water along East and North river is not so high this morning as at noon yesterday but many cellars and basements are still flooded and business at the docks and along the water front is still being carried on in the great city.

NEW YORK September 1.—Vessels at anchor along South street this have the appearance of having passed through a cyclone. The rigging of many is torn into shreds and boats and masts are dismasted while the waves beat with great fury against the vessels' sides even as they lay at their moorings. The electric wires between here and Sandy Hook are still down, consequently the greatest uneasiness is felt at the maritime exchange of the safety of vessels in the offing. In a roundabout way it was learned that on y two vessels had come out to Quarantine since last night. They were the new Morgan and steamer Elmo from New Orleans and the Hamburg Steamship company's California. The Elmo was detained two hours outside the harbor rough water. The vessel encountered a hurricane on the 9th inst. While there was no serious damage sustained, tugs on board were made very busy and the tugs were advised to run out. The California was on board a tug on of emigrants.

The new German steamer *Augusta Victoria* which left her dock at 1 o'clock yesterday was obliged to lay to this side of Quarantine overnight. She will be passed out to sea at noon this morning. The regular weekly fleet of transatlantic steamers to sail soon after private visitors from the chancery of the port of New York will be delayed. A roundabout way it was learned that on y two vessels had come out to Quarantine since last night. They were the new Morgan and steamer Elmo from New Orleans and the Hamburg Steamship company's California. The Elmo was detained two hours outside the harbor rough water. The vessel encountered a hurricane on the 9th inst. While there was no serious damage sustained, tugs on board were made very busy and the tugs were advised to run out. The California was on board a tug on of emigrants.

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PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—The steamer *Ca Horn* from Hamburg, which arrived at 9 a.m. Sept 9th, encountered a hurricane from the west, shifting to the north and working to the east and northeast of George's banks. It blew with terrific force from the east, northeast. Continuing to port of the bar and the greatest difficulty in getting a pilot on board. Their boat upset and the pilot and crew were thrown into the raging sea. They were rescued when a boat was exhausted.

SOMERS POINT, N. J., September 1.—Communication has been established between Atlantic City and the men and by means of yachts and steamers. A right full state of affairs is known. The storm is still raging with unabated fury, and added to the horror of wind and waves is that of fire. The steamer brought news that there is a raging in Atlantic City, and houses alongside the burning buildings are being demolished to prevent a general conflagration.

Additional intelligence is to the effect that one of the largest boats at the inlet was this morning capsized by waves together with several cottages. At least one vessel was a total loss.

Longport, seven miles south of Atlantic City, is entirely cut off from com-

munication with the shore. Ocean City is a total loss. A number of houses are reported washed away at the beach. The captain of a yacht arrived at 10 a.m. and reports the Continental Hotel at Sea Isle City has been undermined by waves and entirely destroyed. There is great anxiety to hear from Sea Isle City, as reports are to the effect that the city has been wiped out. A train of passengers are detained at Grassy Island, between Ocean City and the beach. They have been there 24 hours. Provisions are on the way to them.

SALISBURY, N.C., September 1.—Reports of starting character are coming in to the storm at Ocean City, N.C., though the telegram office here is不通. Large numbers supporting the posts at the hotel and cottages are washed away, boats and furniture broken down and furniture is floating about in great seas. Sails ast night were hoisting to the second story of the Atlantic Hotel and Congress. The large waves were running through the hotel's six feet deep. Furniture is floating in the rooms. "There is not a vestige of a bath house on the beach. The life saving station was damaged and the crew were preparing to escort it last night. A special train was sent over to assist it to rescue the passengers on the beach. The work was accomplished by a large number of stout men joining hands and wading through the water waist deep. They brought the boats to the cars due to one sea at a time. There was a serious undertaking, and several times the rescuers were knocked down. At 10 o'clock, one of the rescuing party, was washed out to sea but an incoming wave turned him back towards the beach and he was saved.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—A telegram from Laurel, Del., says the storm was the most furious ever known. The beach from Rehoboth to Lewes is a new world's wreckage. It is thought at least one hundred lives have been lost. Many were clinging to the rigging of fast-sinking vessels, frantically yelling for help. The life saving crew were powerless to render assistance owing to the fury of the gale. It was a terrible sight to witness, but no human power could save them. Their bodies were washed ashore this morning and were buried in the sand along the water. The loss of vessel property at the breakwater was, "is now at five million dollars.

WASHINGTON, September 12, a.m.—The waves have shown no change in the position of the storm on the Atlantic coast. The storm centers at Norfolk, where it has been since Tuesday morning. Eight northeasterly winds prevail on the New England coast, with a maximum velocity of 30 miles per hour at Boston, 52 miles at Block Island. On the Virginia and North Carolina coasts the wind is blowing 25 to 30 miles an hour from the northwest.

ATLANTIC CITY, September 12.—A steamer *Elmer* was washed ashore at the beach, and she went aground, but the waves were so great the life saving crew could do nothing toward a rescue. It is supposed she has gone to pieces and is drowning. Wreckage came ashore yesterday, bearing the name "Pilgrim."

NEW YORK, September 12.—The steamer *Columbia*, from Havana, is three days overdue. Her owners are anxious.

INFLUENCING RUMORS.—A series of rumors are flying around of marine disasters. Many small vessels came in this morning with tales of 20' seas and terrible weather. Reporters from Quarantine show many vessels are anchored offshore. The U.S. man-of-war Atlanta, which left the Brooklyn navy yard the fore part of this week, has been given up as lost by the newspapers, passed out this morning.

THE SCENE AT LEWES.

LEWES, Del., September 12.—No language can describe the terrible scene along the coast. The wind is blowing a most terrific hurricane, driving the sea with a force that cuts the hair. Half a mile off the beach of sand between the town and coast is tossing. The ocean is bearing wreckage on every wave. Through the mist of spray, the storm-wracked sails and naked masts of a score of vessels, German and vessels are dimly seen.

MONDAY NIGHT.—The storm raged with unabated violence. Yesterday's gale showered a hundred vessels which had sought the refuge of the breakwater. The refuge was insufficient. By 12 o'clock the sea rose over the breakwater, wrecked the telegraph station, carried away the big log be and ruined shoreward, sweeping away the steamboat pier. The piers of Brown & Co. and Luce Bros. gave away and were swept to sea. The United States marine hospital was cast adrift from its moorings and soon spinning down the beach. The Jones life saving station, forty feet above high water mark, was broken and its foundation undermined. Ledgeview, a suburb between the town and beach, was submerged, and is two hundred inhabitants left for their beds, saving a very important structure and one large residence is washed away.

COMMUNICATION.—A roundabout afternoon with Sea Isle City postmaster C. C. C. that had made his way to the main land and reports things in very bad shape there. The sea was out to protect the place from the sea has been destroyed. About fifteen houses have been washed away, including the New and House Star and Shakespeare Hotel. The Continental Hotel which is the largest and most important hotel there is a gale. The Excursion house and our house are said to be in danger of destruction owing to the "Townsend in the bridge, a very important structure and one large residence is washed away."

NEW YORK, September 12.—Report from Quarantine says a hundred steamers are proceeding to sea, including two British steamers and a Canadian. The steamer *Pluto* on board these vessels was unfortunately a carrier of, as no boats are in sight to meet them.

Another report from Quarantine says the storm continues with wind increasing from the east and northeast and a gale is running. Great damage is being done to property along the Staten Island shore. Several steamers and boats are anchored in Gravesend Bay, outward bound in a nine o'clock was carried away to stay on steamers they were directed outward. They could not meet any of the boats to take them on account of the storm.

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ATLANTIC CITY, September 12.—It will take months for this city to recover from the loss the storm caused. The wind will be great. At intervals the storm will blow across the town and beach. The damage has been along the beach from the inlet to Longport. The seas are breaking twenty-five feet above the mean pavilions. Water surrounds the houses and pavilions. The houses are being washed away. The houses are almost a total wreck. The Windsor Hotel, which stood the morning before, is gone. The foundations are great. Many of the houses have sought other quarters. The Hotel Brighton has sustained no loss, although the awning is covered.

There were many exciting scenes during the storm. Tuesday morning the summer visitors became panic-stricken, rushed half out from the houses to the rail road cars, numberless men into the cars and forced the men to make up a train. They had four train cars made up with men, women, men and women, and rear and started for the main line. They went slowly, for the water was several feet deep over the tracks, and the waves dashed against the car windows, smashing them in and breaking the glass. It may be evident that the main land could not be reached, and the train started back. They had only gone a short distance when the trees in the locomotive

were extinguished and the trains brought to a standstill in the midst of the raging waters. The scene was indescribable. The mate of the unfortunate *Elmer* was rescued yesterday at the going down of the Kate E. Morse, of Bay, Maine, and the Walter L. Parker, of Palatka, Fla. This afternoon the sad intelligence comes that Captain Tracy and crew of six men had found their resting place in the ocean. The story of two nights aboard the Morse and the Parker is one of suffering and despair. The storm increased in violence, and it seemed as if the boats would go to pieces. All attempts to stay on deck were abandoned, and the men on board a strapped themselves to the rigging and resigned themselves to their fate. A Wednesday afternoon and night, and until noon o'clock they remained bound to the rigging. Wednesday night the storm howled and beat against the hull. Those on the Parker out to the rigging several hours before those of the Morse, and late as night by their cries it was evident they suffered terribly. Early this morning nearly every man on board was almost comatose from exposure and almost still from suffering. Finally those on the Parker could stand no longer, and the crew on the Morse saw one of the men tear away the cords that bound him and with a yell consigned himself to a briny grave in a few minutes another followed his example, and another and another until the last man, the captain, was seen to lurch to the deck overboard and disappear in the angry billows. Those on the Morse were horror-stricken at the sight they were compelled to view. The impression was forced upon the observers that unless he soon came they would have to do an end to their sufferings in the same way as the other boat's crew. The captain of the Morse kept his courage, and frequently urged the men to see up heart, as he still had confidence all would come this morning, when Captain W. L. Johnson's tug saw the flag of distress flying and at once began making desperate efforts to reach the Morse, but it was soon evident he was unable to do it. The sailors were most exhausted, and before the tug had come in sight several men had made ready to lurch themselves overboard. Just as they were about to do so some one threw a line with a buoy at the end of it to the seafarer, and one by one the men, unable to stand the sea, caught the rope and were hauled on board the tug. When the ast man was on board all were taken into the engine room of the tug. A man as soon as he met the Morse said "I have to go in a short time owing to her remaining."

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

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A ROUGH VOYAGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The National steamer *Englewood*, from Liverpool, arrived to-day after one of the roughest voyages ever encountered. At midnight yesterday one of the men was washed overboard and drowned. The *Englewood* was struck by the storm Tuesday evening. The wind and sea were so high it almost reached the fire in the engines. Fifteen thousand people were saved yesterday and to-morrow.

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CALCULATING THE LOSS.

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NORFOLK, Va., September 12.—An unknownentine rigging steamer, with 100 men, was lost on the ocean. The crew were a most exhausted, and were before the tug. The men were taken into the engine room of the tug. A man as soon as he met the Morse said "I have to go in a short time owing to the fact that the Morse is a rudderless vessel, and I am unable to stand the sea, and the wind is blowing 30 miles an hour and the sea rough. The steamer came from the south. She may be at the mouth of the Delaware River. The steamer *Elmer* was washed ashore at the beach.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., September 12.—The storm is still raging heavily along the coast, and the wind is blowing "great guns."

## BALTIMORE'S DEFENSE.

The McCormick City Begins a Six-Day Celebration.

Commemorative of Its Defense in the Second War With England.

President Harrison Sees His Position on the Reviewing Stand.

Sears Beats the Toronto Sculler for the World's Championship.

Baltimore's Celebration.

BALTIMORE, September 9.—The six days' celebration of the anniversary of the defense of Baltimore in the second war with Great Britain commenced yesterday. One of the events re-enacted, the bombardment of Fort McHenry, inspired the song "Star Spangled Banner." The whole city is in a bustle in hunting. Never before in the history of Baltimore has anything like it been seen. Scarcey's business house is crowded in the centennial section but has been beautified by the hand of the decorator.

The parade started from Broadway at 10 o'clock and passed over this route, Baltimore street to Eutaw street, to Madison avenue, to Boundary avenue, to Reisterstown lake, to the rear of Druid park, to the Union road, to Lincoln. First came the city officers and the governor of the state, then histories boats, representing war and peace, escorted by a guard of honor composed of descendants of the men who took part in the war of '61 and '62. "The War" boat was an accurate picture of the battle of North Point. The six divisions of the parade marched in the following order:

Grand Army of the Republic. Veteran Volunteer Firemen. Baltimore Fire Department. Benevolent and other societies and public organizations, including the German Singing Society, Turner association, Butchers' Association and the brewery interest.

Industrial trades and railroad display. The party that came from Washington were President Harrison, Secretaries Wincom and Tracy and Marshal Ramsdale, of the District of Columbia, directly from the reception at the depot the president was escorted to the reviewing stand. A long route he received hearty cheers and salutes. He intends making no speech to the crowd at the close of the parade.

The Australian Victorious.

LONDON, September 10.—At 5.30 this morning the police found the body of a woman lying at the corner of the railway arch on Castle street, Whitechapel. Examination of the remains showed the head and arms had been cut off and carried away. The stomach was ripped open, the intestines lying on the ground. A cord of no ice instantly surrounded the spot, but no arrests had been made. No human being had passed the spot every fifteen minutes. Those on duty last night saw nothing suspicious. Physicians who examined the body state that in their opinion the murder and mutilation occurred nearly an hour. It is surmised the murderer carried off the head and arms in a bag.

The murder is the worst of the whole series of Whitechapel murders.

The manner in which the limbs were severed from the body shows the murderer possessed some surgical skill. The woman was about 30 years old. She was dressed sparingly and was evidently a maid dressed. The remains have been identified. Great excitement prevails in Whitechapel. Crowds surround the mortuary in which the body lies.

Noons—Later details show there was no blood on the ground where the body was found nor on the body. From this it is evident the murder was committed in some other place and the body subsequently disposed of under the railway arch. It was nude and torn, and a body chemise was found near the body. The arms were intact, but the legs were missing. It is believed the woman had been dead two days.

children; Jack Collins, wife and four children; Joseph Euter, married, wife and four children; Wm. Bowen, married; David Lacy, single; John Morgan, single; Henry Euseman, wife and five children; Robert Rowe.

Cox's Last Hours.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Cox's physician had a consultation this morning and found him worse, but there was no reason to fear immediate death, unless heart failure occurs. His condition is critical, however.

NEW YORK, September 10.—A message was sent at 10.30 from the house, saying Cox was sinking fast.

Congressman "Sunset" Cox died at 8.33 this evening. The end was quiet, and the dying man breathed his last as peaceably as falling into a long sleep. Mrs. Cox, who has been scarce away from the service for the past two days and nights, lay his side, while his old friend, Douglass Tay or, the other, had been conscious a day and a half, a quarter of an hour before the end. Mr. Cox's last conversation was about the four territories whose statehood he voted to favor. He mentioned New Mexico and Arizona and said something about making a great effort in their behalf at the coming session.

In the afternoon, wife Dr. Lockwood was talking to him. Cox made some witty remarks which completely upset the doctor's dignity. Late in the afternoon telegrams were sent to Cox's three sisters, two of whom live in Zanesville, Ohio, and the other in St. Louis. Cox's nephew, who is superintendent of the Smithsonian institute, was also telegrammed before Dr. Lockwood said the immediate cause of death was heart failure, and its cause peritonitis. Telegrams were sent to the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, Leedom, and Speaker Car is e.

## Another Whitechapel Horror.

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## The Cardinals' Proposal.

LONDON, September 10.—Cardinal Manning's proposal, which is being considered by the council of the strike committee, is a compromise to the effect that the terms which the dock companies have already conceded are to go into operation on the first of November, provided the men immediately resume work.

Burns at a mass meeting of strikers today asked the men whether they would accept a proposition for increase in wages to begin in November. The strikers unanimously opposed the proposition. Directors of the dock companies reluctantly agreed to the terms recently agreed to by them, in which the wages of the men are to be advanced on the first of January. Burns at to-night's conference with Garcia, Manning affirmed that the attitude of the strikers was such that it would be futile to urge the November compromise.

The persistence of the strikers increases with the swelling tide of subscriptions. Some contributions are slightly falling off, but Australia continues pouring in. To-day \$400 was received, making a total from Australia of £5,500. Church relief societies are increasing. The result is that many more men are better off in less than when working. Foremost among the agencies of the relief is the Salvation army, which provides food for 8,000 persons daily at a nominal cost.

In the meantime, in spite of the strikers, the dock companies are gradually re-occupying their working forces. Congestion of the river trade is becoming relieved by wharfers generally according to the men's terms. A number of vessels are leaving docks and going to wharves to unload. The wharves present their woolly bushy aspect prior to the strike. Addressing a second meeting of strikers, Burns again assured American workmen for failure to contribute money in aid of the strikers.

## Dressed Beef Investigation.

KANSAS CITY, September 9.—The dressed beef scandal investigation committee began their session here this morning. The examination of George W. Goss, of Atchison, ex-governor of Kansas, and Charles Durst of Atchison occupied the morning. Both stockmen.

Goss testified that he had been in the mine, and that miners who had been brought out of the mine said it was impossible to clear the mine and reach the bodies under two, and perhaps three, weeks. Part of the men's families who were dependent upon them, while the rest are single and slightly spoken of.

GOLDEN, Co., September 9.—One of the most serious and saddest accidents ever known in this portion of the state occurred late this afternoon in the White Asia coal mine near this place. An old, abandoned mine runs alongside the White Asia, and has for months been full of water, which, without a moment's warning, burst through into the White Asia mine, filling it up to mud and water. Ten miners are known to have been at work in the White Asia at the time of the accident, and not one of them could have lived five minutes after the surging mass broke in upon them, and it will take between two and three weeks before their bodies can be reached. In the excitement only three of their names can be learned to-night—a Mr. A. E. Conn, Johnny Murray and Jack Morgan. There are three brothers, besides four other men, making a total of ten who are positively known to have perished. Work will be commenced at once by hundreds of willing hands in order to pump the mine out, but old miners who have been through the mine say it will be impossible to clear the mine and reach the bodies under two, and perhaps three, weeks. Part of the men's families who were dependent upon them, while the rest are single and slightly spoken of.

GOLDEN, Co., September 10, 2 a.m.—No traditions last number of our paper record is even instead of ten of us first reported. So far only nine of their names have been ascertained. They are as follows: John Murray, single; Wm. Con, married, leaves wife and four

children; Jack Collins, wife and four children; Joseph Euter, married, wife and four children; Wm. Bowen, married; David Lacy, single; John Morgan, single; Henry Euseman, wife and five children; Robert Rowe.

"Save you any direct knowledge of the workings of this combine?" asked Senator Vest.

"Yes; I have shipped cattle to Kansas City and packed them in the market at the market price. The packers' buyers protest that the price was too high. They assured me if I did not want to sell at their price, I could reship my cattle to Chicago. I did that several times, and each time that the Armour-Swift-Morris combination controlled that part of the route, I was forced into selling at their price."

Wirtz, testifying further, said that he had seen many cattle raised in Kansas out of the business. The packers also control the rate on railroads to some extent, and the packers of Kansas City had a most ruined the butcher business of Atchison and would have done so entirely if not the city council passed an ordinance requiring inspection of beef on the hoof.

In the afternoon ex Governor Goss of Kansas was called and asked regarding the sanitary regulations of the Kansas City stock yards. He said so far as he knew there was practically sanitary supervision of the yards.

John J. Roe of Saline county testified that prices of cattle had appreciated \$100 or \$120 per hundred within the past five years. This had been caused, he said, by lack of competition which he believed is due to a combination between the packers who determined the price to be paid for cattle. Before this combination was formed competition was good.

Michael Lynch of Saline county said that this year he had not so much cattle as a sufficient advance over the purchase price to pay for the corn he had. In relating his experience on the Chicago market he said: "Two men came to him at the same time and made bids exactly alike. This was to see they were agents of the big four. He could find no other bidder and had to sell to those men at their prices or ship the cattle home."

Several other witnesses testified to practically the same effect, some of them asserting that the railroads favored the packers. Prices of beef to be consumer are just as high as ever.

A. J. Morris, of the packing firm of Morris, Burns & Co., asserted that the dressed beef business was going to the dogs quite as fast as the cattle business. There was too much competition in it; none of the packers were making money.

Mr. Burns asserted if packers were not attempting to drive slaughtered butchers out of the business.

Witness reluctantly admitted that his customers had received threatening letters from one of the packers in the combination. He said the person knew of a combination between Armour, Swift, Morris and Hammonton, by which territory east of the Mississippi river was divided among them in such a manner that neither would encroach on the territory of the others.

## Miners on the Yukon.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—The Enquirer publishes a sensational special from San Francisco saying a party of 400 miners have spent a year far up in the head of the Yukon, Alaska; that they were provisioned for only a year; that unless rescued within the next month they must starve to death. The editor further says Lewis S. Ross of the Alaska Commercial company says the steamer St. Paul left San Francisco yesterday for St. Michael, in the hope that the miners may try to make their way to the coast town of the Yukon river.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—The stock is taken here in the story printed in Philadelphia to day to the effect that 400 miners are starving on the Yukon river in Alaska. The river has been open since the last of April, and supply steamers which have been going up have failed to bring any information that sustenance exists. Lieut. Cantwell of the revenue cutter Corwin discredits the story entirely.

## News From Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 8.—There are many rumors of tension of relations between Mexico and Guatemala, since relations were torn again: the uprising of the Mexican rebellion in Guatemala. The Daily Echo, stated at that time that the matter was being investigated, and a portion of the press commented that energetic measures would be taken. The air has caused much trouble.

Advices from Tampico are that a terrible storm is prevalent there for the last two days. It has become necessary to shelter 250 families in the public buildings.

The Mexican government has granted an executive to Mr. Sampson, of Coorado, at the United States consul at Paseo de la Reforma, after having evinced considerable opposition to the appointment.

## Colorado R. R. S. of A.

DENVER, September 8.—The Patriotic Order Sons of America of Colorado will open their annual encampment here tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. One hundred delegates and about 350 visitors from various parts of the state are expected to be present. The encampment will be opened with an address of welcome by Mayor Boucman, to whom President G. W. Clegg of the state camp will respond. A general reception will follow, after which officers and delegates will convene in secret session for the transaction of the yearly business of the order.

## Telephone Litigation.

BOSTON, September 8.—An opinion was given by Judge Conklin, United States circuit court, to-day, favorable to the defendants in the case of the United States vs. Bell Telephone Company. The defendant company had filed a general answer to the bill and defendant Bell had filed a plea and answer in support thereof. The defendant company now asks leave to withdraw its answer and file the same plea and answer filed by the bill. The motion was granted.

## Wyoming's Constitution.

CHEYENNE, September 8.—The constitutional convention assembled at noon and discussed two resolutions looking to the acknowledgment of God in the constitution. Gov. of Albany proposed a resolution favoring the autonomy of voting, and the each county be made a semi-autonomous entity. It was proposed that the constitution of a state providing the bonding of any city or county to all corporations.

## THE GATES OF HELL.

Say Suydor was First Directed Toward the Bridge.

## An Officer of Lakeview Tells His Story for the First Time.

## Great Damage Done on the Atlantic Coast by Storm.

## Big Tides and Waves the Worst of Recent Years.

## The Carlson Cottage Discovery.

CHICAGO, September 9.—It seems as though a great deal of water has been let into the Cronin murder, the true story of the discovery of evidence at the Carlson cottage is now told for the first time.

It is also singular that the reporters who were working on the case discovered it on the night of May 11, two men, now supposed to have been Kunze and Cooney, were arrested, taken to the Lakeview station and discharged in the morning by Captain Wing. A local paper stated recently that there was a certain Irish officer upon the Lakeview police force suspected of direct implication in the case. Other similar statements were subsequently printed and the officer finally determined to tell his story.

Officer Isaac Robinson has been on the Lakeview police force several years, and has always borne a good reputation.

He was not a member of any Irish secret society. At different times before the murder Robinson noticed men going in and out of the Carlson cottage, and accused Carlson of it. Carlson told him he had rented the place to two men who were expected to move in.

On the night of May 6th Robinson saw a man crawling out of the basement of the cottage, whom he now believes to have been Burke.

In reply to the officer's queries he said, "He was one of the renters and had been looking in the basement with a view to selling furniture. Robinson was not satisfied, but had no authority to arrest the man.

The next night he came to arrest two men to sing together in front of the little real estate office of the Carlson cottage. They had the door of the office open and were talking about living something under the roof.

One of them was Burke. The other was a man with a German accent. He told the officer he had lost their way and wanted to get to town. He said they were painters and lived on the west side.

Robinson wanted to know why they were expected to move in. The man said he was anxious to get to town, and the other man, who was Burke, said he was.

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Robinson was then carrying the man to the door of the cottage, but the man, who was Burke, said he was not.

Robinson recognized this person as the man he had seen crawling from the basement of the Carlson cottage, and answered, "I am afraid he is a criminal." The man said he was not, and Robinson was surprised.

Two nights later Robinson was again carrying the man to the door of the Carlson cottage, and the man said he was not.

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## STEVE BROWN.

Santa Fe's President Resigns--His Successor Elected.

Other Important Business Transacted by the Directors.

Work Party Begun on New Mexico's State Constitution.

A Division of the Question of Public Schools Indicated.

## President Strong Resigns.

BOSTON, September 6.—At a meeting of directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to-day, the following communication was read:

GENTLEMAN: I hereby resign the office of president and director of the company, to take effect as soon as the board can receive me from duty, but not later than the next meeting of the board.

WILLIAM B. STRONG.

The resignation was accepted, and a resolution expressing an appreciation of his faithfulness, integrity and ability, and their sincere wish for his future welfare and success adopted by the directors. A. L. Manvel, late vice president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway, was then unanimous elected director and president of the company, and will assume the duties.

It is announced that a sufficient number of stockholders of the California companies consent to consolidation of the same, and in consideration will go into effect forthwith. Instructions were given to the general council to take steps at the opening of congress to have San Diego declared a port for immediate transportation in bond, to put it upon the same basis with San Francisco, so that San Diego will in the future be in an favorable position for customs and transportation facilities as San Francisco. They will also receive the president from the supervision of the financial affairs of the company, thus saving him free to give his entire time to the operation of the railway properties in the system. E. E. Peabody, of Xerxes, Peabody & Co., was elected director. At journey.

## New Mexico's Convention.

SANTA FE, N. M., September 6.—The state constitutional convention got fairly down to business to-day and accomplished a great deal of work. The committee on elective franchise made a lengthy report. It provides that six months' residence in the state shall be necessary before a man can vote. No religious test is required. No one convicted of crookedness in connection with an election shall be qualified to hold office. The secretary of the state shall be ineligible, save in the case of contested elections. That general elections shall be held every two years was referred to the committee on corporations.

The committee on congressional requirements and taxation made a report. It set forth among other things that the state shall acknowledge all the territory's debts except those incurred during the war and known as military claims, it provides for perfect toleration of religious sentiments; that there shall be no preference by law for any religious institutions; that the state may tax land as by any Indian who has severed his tribal relation; that the state shall establish a system of public schools open to all children of New Mexico alike and free from sectarian control. A minority report was submitted, which approved the majority report except that clause relating to non sectarian schools. Reports received were sent to the calendar to come up some future time. The committee's reference to and exclusion of militia claims created a great deal of comment. There are about \$200,000 worth of claims outstanding, and many members of the convention are large stockholders.

## Desertions from the Army.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—The subject of desertion from the army will be treated at length in the forthcoming report of the secretary of war. It is one that has had Secretary Proctor's earnest consideration from the beginning as well as that of the adjutant general and staff. Various changes in camp and barracks, etc., with a view to increasing the soldier's comfort and interest in his command have been instituted, notably the consolidated mess and canteen systems. These have worked well, wherever tried, and the result has been that the percentage of desertions has been decreased since 1883.

Of the desertions 95 per cent occur among those serving their first and second years of enlistment. In May last Major Theodore Seaman, assistant adjutant general, under instructions of Secretary Proctor, made a tour of inspection of the recruiting depots at David's Island, N. Y., Columbus, Ohio, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The major is himself a soldier, who came up from the ranks, and his report to the adjutant general contains numerous suggestions, including the rank of a 1st lieutenant, which was not winter after a close study of the situation, calculated, in his opinion, to lessen the evil of desertion.

Major Seaman says: "Whatever causes of discontent may at one time have existed, such as lack of provision or care for the soldier's comfort and needs of the enlisted soldier, or unreasonable demands upon and unfair or harsh treatment of him, have been removed so far as it is in the power of the military authorities to do so, and cases are rare where failure of the government to make good its obligations can be truly, if at all, ascertained even a semblance of justification for desertion."

## Nagle on the Stand.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—Deputy Marshal Nagle was examined in the federal court to-day and related the details of the tragedy in the Mariano dining room, as mentioned. He said when Judge Terry approached Justice Field he had no idea he was going to make an attack.

But before he could interfere Terry slapped the Justice on the face with his right hand and repeated the blow with his left hand, striking the Justice the second time on the back of the head.

Nagle continued: "I was on my feet in an instant, and throwing out my right hand to keep Terry off, I shouted 'Stop! I am an United States officer.' Terry then directed his attention to me. He had his right arm in a position as to deliver another blow, and as he turned his glance on me, he looked like an infuriated beast. His glance is immediate, sought his bosom. Believing my life in danger, I immediately drew my pistol, with my left hand, and calculated it with my right hand, and so struck him in the face, and Terry is to the door. I believe Terry would have come to pieces, and perhaps Justice Field, if I had not acted promptly. I knew he had a ways carried knife, and I believed he had one on him then. I knew him to be a giant in strength and possessed to take no chances with him."

## Senator Calhoun Declines.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 6.—Senator Calhoun addressed a two thousand word letter to Col. one Chipley, chairman of the state democratic executive committee, declining the latter's proposition to meet him in joint discussion before the people of Florida, as contained in Chipley's recent acceptance of Senator Calhoun's challenge to his election. Senator Calhoun refers to the rail road lobby in the last legislature, and charges that a committee was made to reflect his re-election to the Senate in 1856. He so refers to the combination for the review of an associate and grant, which resulted in his possessing thousands of people of their homes. It was to expose this, Calhoun says, that he proposed to canvass the state, not to make a personal defense of his own record. He wishes to direct public attention to the extent, enormity and iniquity of the evil practices in which he charges Chipley and his associates are engaged.

## A Court Session.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—A session was opened in police court this morning by Prosecuting Attorney James Long, who openly charged that Paul J. Crimmins and Keely Keay had been on him last evening and offered for \$1,000 to obtain a decision favorable to the prisoner, and so promised if the grand jury should take the matter up afterwards that they would reach District Attorney Page. Judge Connelman's decision in the Jenny mink case for \$1,000. The father and another relative of young Jenny, who was stabbed and shot James Maze seven weeks ago, were placed on the stand to corroborate Long's charge. They testified that ex-Senator J. N. C. Wilson, who was retained to defend young Jenny, had told them this morning that Crimmins and Keay had been on him last evening and offered for \$1,000 to obtain a decision favorable to the prisoner, and so promised if the grand jury should take the matter up afterwards that they would reach District Attorney Page. Judge Connelman instructed Prosecuting Attorney Long to lay the matter before the grand jury at once and push the investigation. Crimmins and Keay both deny the charges.

## Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—The president has appointed the following named postmasters: Wm. T. Norton, at Boston, Mass.; vice T. H. Perrin, removed; John A. Curtis, Evanston, Ill., vice George W. Jess, removed; Jacob Friend, Mount Sterling, Ill., vice George W. McLean, removed; Edward W. Ross, at Toledo, Ohio, vice Augustus Finsing, removed; Harry Sampson, at Worcester, Mass., vice Samuel Berry, removed; A. J. Roberts, at Montrose, Colo., vice A. E. Burt, removed; Levi W. Nay or of Wisconsin, has been appointed postmaster of the money order service by transfer from the treasury department.

The following posts were appointed to-day: Oscar C. Mason, Virginia, at Lanesville; Bernard G. Macauley, New York, at Manhattan, New York, at Astoria, District of Columbia, at Drexel; John D. Doittle, Texas, at Bristol; Thomas Anderson, Ohio, minister resident and consul general to Brazil; William Jun, secretary to legation J. S. to Venezuela; Arthur W. Barrett, Massachusetts, secretary of legation J. S. to Venezuela; William R. Gardner, Indiana, second secretary of legation J. S. to Venezuela.

## A Suicide Identified.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., September 6.—The young woman who committed suicide at Niagara Falls yesterday morning is believed to be Anna Yost, of this city. Miss Yost left home Wednesday morning. That was the last seen of her. The description of the suicide matches with that of the missing girl. Yesterday morning her parents received a letter postmarked Niagara Falls. There was no name on it and no name was signed, but the handwriting was recognized as that of the missing girl. The letter read: "I bought a ticket for this place this morning, and if there, there is not a possibility that my body will be found, and I hope it never will. No one is to blame but myself." Miss Yost was twenty-five years old and well connected. No reason can be given for the act. She was generally considered a merry, light-hearted girl, but had occasions, said one of her aunts. Her home was surrounded with every comfort. She moved in good society and was much admired. A week ago she visited Niagara and seemed to be strangely fascinated with the falls.

## The Bush's Capture.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—A deserter from Victoria, B. C., states that the schooner Lily, belonging to the place, arrived there from Bering sea (as night). She reports she was boarded August 6th by the United States revenue cutter Bush, her papers searched and 338 seafarers confiscated. She was ordered to proceed to Sitka, but no prize crew was placed on board. The vessel sailed for a few days after this, but finally sailed for home. On the way down she spied the Victoria schooner Kate. The latter reported that she had been ordered to leave to the Russias, which she did, but the wind was so strong she could not lower a boat. The Kate was ordered out of Bering sea. She had 550 seafarers aboard. Officers of the Russias took the Lily seven schooners had a ready been seized.

## The American Congress.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—An official statement of the action of American nations upon the invitation to participate in the congress next month was issued by the State Department to-day. It shows every one has accepted the invitation excepting San Domingo. The reason given by the government of that country for declining to participate was that the treaty negotiated by representatives of the latter country several years ago failed of ratification by the senate of the United States.

## STEVE BRODIE'S FALLS.

## Steve Brodie Gets Safety Over the

## Edison Falls.

## Consciousness Lost Through Fire and the Sticks.

## John L. Sullivan Proposes to Box for Congress.

## The Brodies' Two Millions in Williamsburg Refinery.

## Steve Brodie's Late.

CLIFTON, O., September 6.—Steve Brodie went over Horseshoe Falls this morning in a rubber suit. He was picked up when he was in an unconscious condition and taken to Clifton, where he recovered consciousness not long after, and an examination showed that he was not seriously injured.

Brodie, with several friends and newspaper correspondents, arrived last night. They left the hotel at 6 o'clock this morning and went to a point 200 feet above the falls. Brodie then stripped, and his body painted with cotton padding, then put on a rubber suit which was 52 inches round the waist and 75 inches around the chest. The head gear was also inflated, while two steel bands protected the body. At 5 o'clock, with a paddle, entered the water, casting it in the current, waved his paddle, and a few seconds later was not over the center of the horseshoe falls, and quickly was shot with lightning rapidity over the outside of one of the falling volumes of water and was quickly lost in the mist. Brodie was buried from view nearly two minutes, when he appeared on the surface and was carried toward the American shore, then suddenly darted toward the Canadian shore, where an friend, John Leeger, had rows ready to crew him from the water. Leeger was stripped, and again entered the water, casting it in his waist, while W. E. Marling had the other end on shore. Leeger after several attempts reached Brodie, fastened the rope to the iron band round the waist, then swam ashore and assisted the ailing swimmer ashore. On Brodie being lifted on the rocky shore he was quickly stripped, rapidly washed off, and quantities of the temples which were washed off, and was rinsed, but he was insensible and soon passed out of the nose and ears, probably from the shock or concussion. For twenty minutes Brodie lay until ammonia was applied to the nostrils and he began to stir and get up. The gradually recovered consciousness, and it was then found his injuries were not serious. He means to go to New York to-morrow.

NIAGARA, September 6.—In describing his experience Brodie says after he entered the river he weakened and would not have anything in the world if he could have reached shore. He attempted to get as near by using his paddle as when he turned his feet toward the brink of the cataract. When he saw that it was impossible to get out he felt the same as a man that was to meet death, just as he came to the brink of the falls he became unconscious through fright and remained so until he struck the water turned into foam at the base of the falls, which was temporarily brought to a standstill with which he struck the water. Then he again lost consciousness and knew no more until he found himself lying in the rubber suit at the water's edge. There is no doubt that Brodie was successful yesterdays.

NIAGARA FALLS, September 6.—Chief Mc. Dowell of the Ontario police arrested Brodie at the Grand Trunk station this afternoon as he was about to take the 4:30 train for New York. He is charged with attempting suicide by going over the falls this morning.

## John L. Sullivan's Ambition.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The Sun this afternoon published a letter from John L. Sullivan in which he announces his intention of running for congress on the democratic ticket. It is his ambition to represent a Boston district. He states with such a high ambition he trusts at what he will do in the future make his life what it ought to be. Sullivan does not doubt his qualifications, as he says in concluding his letter: "I have no trouble in getting a hearing in congress or in making congressmen listen to what he says."

NEW YORK, September 6.—In an interview regarding his proposal to stand for congress, Sullivan said: "You know of my misfortune I have just suffered, but I do not want to talk about it much. I can only say I do not feel like living as I have come up to now. You know how people abuse me, and if I make a good resolution my enemies laugh at it while my friends try to get me to break it. But I will show them what I mean to do without saying much about it. In the first place I am going to box, which has occupied all my time so far. It is an honorable calling and does good, but as a congressman or candidate for congress I of course could not continue to be a professional boxer. My reputation is made, the cropping up of new fighters can't injure me, and these challenges cannot worry me. I shall go through with my six weeks' exhibition, and shall put my money away carefully and attend to my political career exclusively. Now that my mother is dead there is no one depending on me but my father, and he is well cared for. He has six houses in his own name, which will keep him in comfort to the end of his life. I have brought him on with me from Boston because I cannot leave him alone to worry about my mother's debts."

While Sullivan was talking of his future political aspirations a friend of his now in congress dropped in to see him to express his sympathy at his mother's death and to say he would be glad to do his best to help Sullivan out of his troublous court house.

## Hamilton Testifies.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Mrs. Swinton and her son Joshua Mann were taken to the Comptroller's court this afternoon. Foster Bay Hamilton affirmed to the complaints against the defendants. The defendants pleaded not guilty and demanded an examination. Hamilton took the witness stand. He stated he and his son had given his testimony in an almost inaudible voice. The charge he made was a surprise. It was a charge in the second degree. He admitted knowing Mrs. Mann for since June '88. He stated that they had lived together as man and wife a great part of the time.

HAMILTON TESTIFIES.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Mrs. Swinton and her son Joshua Mann were examined some time in July to obtain some of his money. The testimony of Samson in court showed the sums of money he has given Mrs. Swinton. Inspector Byrne told the story a ready practitioner about the day.

## A Two Millionire.

NEW YORK, September 6.—A very disastrous fire broke out about 12:30 this afternoon in the mammoth sugar plant of D. Meyer & Co., on North Seventh and North Ninth streets, Williamsburg. The fire started with an explosion, the cause of which is not known. It is supposed to have been caused by the explosive nature of finely powdered particles of sugar which had permeated the air in the mill. Where granulated sugar was reduced to the powdered product there were three mills at work reducing granulated sugar to powdered. The explosion, which consisted of a collection of buildings eight stories high, extending about 400 feet on North Seventh street, 300 feet on North Eighth street and 250 feet along the docks, was reduced to a mass of ruins. It was filled with very valuable machinery, and the loss on buildings and machinery is estimated at about \$500,000. Within the building was a quantity of sugar valued at about half a million dollars, making a total loss of about two million dollars. There were a number of men injured by the explosion or burned by the fire, but their names are not yet obtainable.

## STEVE BRODIE'S FALLS.

## Steve Brodie Gets Safety Over the

## Edison Falls.

## A Dynamic Disaster.

ANTWERP, September 6.—A dynamic explosion has occurred in a cartridge factory in the vicinity of the town, killing several persons, and doing much damage to property. Portions of a house struck by burning fragments were set on fire, causing a panic in the building, which was crowded.

One hundred and twenty six persons were killed.

ANTWERP, September 6.—The cartridge factory was situated behind houses upon which millions of cartridges were stored. It was adjacent to petroleum stores and two large Russian petroleum warehouses were set on fire, and are now burning. Other stores are endangered. Police, gendarmes and troops are assisting in the work of extinguishing the flames, while women and girls are looking after the injured. The city is enveloped in dense smoke.

ANTWERP, September 6.—Eighty thousand cartridges of all kinds are burning, and eighty persons are injured, a majority of them women. Several soiers received injuries.

ANTWERP, September 6, 7 p. m.—The explosion occurred in a workshop where 80,000 cartridges were being packed into boxes. Men and women were active at work, breaking them up, and 25,000,000 cartridges had been partly broken. The fire is still raging, and now covers two acres. The flames shot up to an immense height. Amid the roar of flames there is a continuous succession of loud reports, some of cartridges being exploded.

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## THE AFRICAN TRAVELER.

Travelling Experiences of a Well-Known French Traveller.

The Baudouin Ad Am-King  
Medier's Journal.

Great Banquet-Prize of Slavey-  
Human Sacrifices.

Valuable Geographical Discoveries  
in a New Field.

Copyrighted, 1884, by Theodore Stanton.  
Paris, August 29, 1884.

I have just returned to France after an absence of four years, which were spent in some of the wildest regions of Central Africa.

During one of my previous journeys on the Zanzibar coast, while mapping out the mountains in that country, a chief came into my mind, as to the course of the Juba, a river of Northern Zanzibar, which is represented as formed by the Omo, a river of the kingdom of Shoa. From the configuration of the country I was surveying, and other reasons, I became impressed with a conviction that the Omo and the Juba must be distinct water courses, and it was partly to remove a doubt on the subject that I undertook a voyage of exploration to the sources of the Omo.

At Aden I engaged the services of sixty slaves, and we armed men, among whom were a certain number of Abyssinians and Harrars, who accepted to cross the Red sea and escort me to Harrar, on payment of ten thousand or about 850 a day. This I agreed to do. As trade where I was going is generally carried on by barter, I took about 8,000 worth of sisal and jute goods, glass beads, gold and silver embroidery, to exchange with the natives, and from \$8000 to \$4000 of gold in ingots, besides the instruments needed for scientific observations.

I decided to enter Africa through the country of the Janjalis. The wild tract of country which extends from the Somalian coast to the kingdom of Shoa is not altogether unknown. Roger Clericourt in 1830, Barral and others in more recent times, having gone over the route. Still there was a great deal left for me to do. I had to compare their observations and correct many an error into which they had fallen, besides having to draw up as accurate map as possible, a thing none of them had attempted.

The task I had before me was still more difficult than that the countries through which I had to travel are inhabited by numerous nomadic mountain tribes who live by piracy and murder, and who are among the most inauspicious in Northern Africa. They are treacherous to a degree scarcely conceivable, using your weakness to seize by protections of the sincerest friendliness, until a favorable opportunity occurs to cut your throat. A traveller among them should always be on his guard, and never say aside his rifle or revolver.

The country is wild and broken, scorched by a cantharidin, and furrowed by depressions and cavities, some of which sink to a depth of a thousand and more feet. These rocky masses offer a succession of long and steep ascents. The ravines by which the high passes are intersected are, at their base, strewn with huge blocks and boulders that have been detached from their faces.

The descent from the plain of Wardi-nisan, which is covered with stones and pebbles—the best of the country—and has neither grass nor water, to the Bair Asra (Sai Laze), lies through a tract which seems to have been turned topsy-turvy between high and steep hills, and reminds one of the inland regions. Nature has undergone some awful calamity in those solitary wastes. The lake is 570 feet below the level of the sea. About a fifth of the soil in its vicinity is covered with a sheet of salt as a foot thick, which resembles ice. As salt is not only used for culinary purposes, but also as a currency, it is cut into pieces of the shape of a whalebone; they are about nine inches long, one inch and three-quarters thick, and in the middle two inches wide. Black lava beds abound, and several deep craters. Mimosas, from which gum-arabic is collected, acacias, saline plants, and a few groves of doom palms are along the way.

After days of toil some journeying through this desolate country, we came upon a huge wall of solid rock, and entered the gorges of Gugunia, an exceedingly narrow cleft in the mountains, which close in on every side. On approaching the abutment, as we wormed our way through these precipitous and rocky cliffs of porphyry and diorite, the ascent was very steep, especially for a slave, within a few miles the rise of the pass in mass amounts to 6,000 or 7,000 feet.

We were soon among the wandering tribes of the Ad Am. Woe to the unfortunate straggler in these parts, for it is sure to be cut off! The Ad Am are exceedingly ferocious and blood-thirsty. At times we met some of their women in expectation. In so doing that discovered an entire new region, and encamped with goats. Nor had we less to traverse the country of the Bontors. After fear from the savage denizens of the forest and caverns, for, were wild beasts source of the Omo, and assured the

Leopards also sometimes appear. There are numerous wolves, lynxes, and foxes.

As we approached the Hawash river, which constitutes the boundary between the Danakil Ad Am tribes and the kingdom of Shoa, the aspect of the country suddenly changes. It becomes virgin, and widely cultivated. Small villages are perched on most of the peaked hills we pass. The game-horn, baboon, hamadryas, and the luxuriant socotrina are seen on every side. Game is abundant. Zebras, leopards, sour fowls, quails, bustards and francolins swarmed around our path. Antelopes were to be seen grazing, ostriches and birds of which were few, in the jungle. Snipe and duck sought refuge in lakes covered with the osmanthus. In the trees, parrots in gay plumage and dog-headed monkeys dispersed themselves among the branches, and though serpents were not numerous in the undergrowth, some are deadly poisonous.

The bed of the Hawash is covered with thick jungle, the haunt of elephants and rhinoceroses. We crossed the river and reached Antoto, formerly the capital of Shoa. It is built on two wooded hills, the northern one strongly palisaded; the southern thickly clustered with houses, which are very rude structures of comical shape, covered with thatch. But we made no stay at this place, hastening on to Antoto, which is the present capital of the kingdom. Antoto, which is about sixty days' journey from the coast, is the residence of King Menieki II., who claims descent from Solomon.

I was well received at the court of King Menieki II. Like all travelers on reaching Antoto, I had to go through the ordeal of unpacking all my goods and showing the king every article in my possession. It is customary on such occasions to offer the sovereign any object which he may wish to own. Should you fail to offer it as a present, he will ask to buy it and faithfully keep his word; but in the event of your refusing even such fair terms to part with the coveted object, or of your asking an exorbitant price for it, you must expect unmercifulness to follow.

King Menieki has a regular court, which is made up of numerous dignitaries and functionaries after the manner of feudal times. He has his *ba moi*, or pages; his usages, or directors of the royal household; there is the *aghafari*, a sort of introducer of ambassadors; there are also crowds of officers who watch over the *tebifet*, or houses where the royal bed is made; besides other high and mighty personages, such as the *dzedumatch* or generals, two of whom take precedence of the rest and share with the king the right of life and death over his subjects.

The receptions at court are numerous. Banquets to which upwards of 200 persons are invited, take place a most gayly. The king himself resides at these monster feasts, and so scrupulous is he to fulfil the duties incumbent on him on such occasions that he never quits the dining-hall, however pressed he may be, merely raising a curtain close at hand to meet the requirements of the moment. Much cattle is slaughtered on such occasions; the best bits are eaten raw, while yet warm and quivering, and considered very superior in taste and much tenderer than when cold; the other portions are cooked. During my stay in the king's company, a banquet at which 800 guests sat down, was served the day the church was consecrated to Marian, the blessed virgin, queen of heaven and earth.

Menieki II., whose features are cast in a desmair mould, is a very fair sample of a king, except when he gets into a passion, he is then rather ugly at times. His wife, Tai To (the sun), would pass for a pretty woman even in my own country; she has, indeed, quite a pleasing air which one is more apt to expect in a courtly *Parisienne* than under so distant a meridian.

The dress of the male inhabitants consists of a long white cotton robe, round the body and thrown over the left shoulder, after the manner of the Romans; it is ornamented with a red border, and called a *tobe* when worn by the higher class of people, who also don a *ras massur*, or close-fitting headress. The women have a kind of skirt over which they throw a mantle.

There are three recognized sorts of marriages, as in the Byzantine code: concubinage, marriage in the presence of parents, and the religious form of marriage. A man who marries in a church cannot, if his wife dies, wed another woman at the altar.

The trade of the country usually consists in the barter of produce for ivory; but for some time past the king has set his face against this means of exchange; he will bear of nothing but rice and ammunition. He owns at present 20,000 Remingtons and 20,000 Werthers. The latter are a gift of the Italians, who carry favor at his court; by every means in their power. Before leaving his kingdom I took care to satisfy him in this respect by handing him a certain number of Remingtons, besides several parcels of sisal and velvet.

My course now lay to the south. Finally I reached the banks of the Ghi-Ad Am, formerly known as the Omo, which was the chief object of my present expedition. In so doing that discovered an entire new region, and encamped with goats. Nor had we less to traverse the country of the Bontors. After fear from the savage denizens of the forest and caverns, for, were wild beasts source of the Omo, and assured the

## WILKINSON'S CHRONICLE.

How Cooper Wrote About the  
Wives of American Diplomats.

Something about Miss Hart's Table.

By Emma Palmer.

The Misses Weston, Mrs. Lowell, Mrs.  
Perry.

Backlog of Belvoir, Mayley,  
Dix and others.

PARIS, August 23, 1884.

Just now, when so many changes are being made among the American ministers and the consuls in Europe, it may be an interesting task to note the various types of our womanhood that have, at one time or another, adorned foreign courts.

It is now thirty-five years since one of the most brilliant and admired of the American ladies who have created a sensation in European society, presided over the drawing room of the American legation in London. This was Miss Carrie Lane, then the heiress of the household of her uncle, Mr. James Buchanan, who was minister to the court of St. James for several years.

She was at the time in the full bloom

of youth, and in the full bloom

of the remarkable beauty for which

she was widely famous in the United States. She was a superb and stately blonde, exquisite in

coloring and with form and features rare

in asymmetria and queenly moun-

tain. Her manners were perfection, blending

grace with courtesy in such a way that

no one who was introduced to her ever

felt awkward or embarrassed the first

meeting. Her acquaintance and no one had

known her for years would even

have presumed upon the length of the

acquaintance to become forward or

familiar. She was immensely admired

in England; the question, "Are there

many ladies in the United States as beau-

tiful and as altogether charming as Miss

Lane?" being frequently asked of her

country people by prominent Englishmen.

In later years we have been represent-  
ed at London by Mr. Mayley, who was

a widower, by Mr. Edward Pierrepont,

whose wife was remarkable for her exact-

itude in fulfilling all the requirements of

official etiquette, and by General Schenck

whose household was presided over by

his two daughters. That was also the

case with Mr. Wells, of Philadelphia.

Miss Wells was pleasant and cordial, and was very popular with her

country people.

Mr. C. Russell Lowell arrived in Lon-

don, after his husband's appointment to

the English ministry, a conqueror in

from the effects of a terrible attack

of typhoid fever contracted in Madrid

while Mr. Lowell was our minister at

that capital. It was during the same

sixty season that the young Queen Ver-

geres, etc. of the same family, and

though Mrs. Lowell's life was prolon-

ged by the name of over twenty-five

of these charming families.

The foregoing is in substance the out-

line of a lecture which I am shortly to

give before the Paris Geographical So-

ciety, where the numerous articles I

brought have been on exhibition for

several weeks past.

JULES BORELLI.

The Meddling Spirit.

Boston Globe.

Let us then as they are in a safer and easier rule than is opposite ever

can be. The fact of existing a rank-

or an inequality into a luxury or a

superior condition threatens to become

the pest of our modern times. Professor

Sumner has of the case in his famous

phrase in his book on "What Social Classes Owe to Each Other." He says:

"We are constantly annoyed, and the

legislatures are very constantly busy,

by the people who have made

up their minds that it is

wise and conducive to happiness to

live in a certain way, and who want to

compel everybody to live in a

way. Some people have decided to

spend Sunday in a certain way, and they

want to pass to make other people

spend Sunday in the same way. Some

people have resolved to be temperance,

and they want a law passed to make

everybody else a temperance. Some people

have resolved to escape luxury, and they

want a law to make others

eschew luxury. The taxing power

is especially something after which the

reformers are always aches.

There is an element of self-interest,

in the proposed reformation, and when

we come to the question of

action and interest, it is

then that the question

place of residence for her country peo-

ple.

Mrs. Waalburne, who was originally a

Miss Graton, and was appropriate for

her position by her French descent, was

a good domestic wife and mother, caring

little for society and less for dress, and

devoting herself entirely to looking after

her home and her children. She spent

most of her time in travelling, or at one

or the other of the various sea ports in

Europe.



## WATERFORD LANDS

The Successful Exhibition of the Steam Vacuum Pump.

An Immaculate Supply of Water Power on De Coursey's Ranch.

Valuable Discovery of Numerous Geologic Strata.

"A solution of the irrigation question for this section" was the remark of a prominent real estate man of this city as he watched the successful trial of the steam vacuum pump on Captain De Coursey's ranch Saturday afternoon and the remark was echoed by a present. The exhibition was one of the most important events that has occurred in this section for some time. The success of the experiment probably means that hundreds of acres of land are little more than dry sand are to be turned into productive agricultural land by the aid of the irrigation water which can thus be furnished in almost inexhaustible quantities.

The pump and well with which the experiment was made Saturday are located on the well known Ericson ranch south of town, which was recently purchased by Captain De Coursey. It has long been the opinion of the captain that there are numerous underground streams flowing along the valley in which the ranch is situated and that if these streams could be found and the waters brought to the surface they could be made of inestimable value not only for irrigating purposes but for furnishing water for the domestic purposes of this city. With the usual enterprise and public spirit which is characteristic of the captain he determined to experiment and Mr. C. E. Wright, the general agent of a well known pump manufacturing house, was called to his assistance.

A spot for the experiment was selected about one-half mile northeast of the ranch house, not in the bed of Sand Creek for it is generally known that there is water under the surface there, but several hundred feet east of there in a meadow. A well was sunk to bed-rock, a distance of eighteen feet beneath the surface and a quantity of water found. A steam vacuum pump was placed in the well, and it was an exhibition of the workings of this pump, to which the city officials in particular and the public in general, were invited yesterday afternoon.

The pump used was a Nye pump No. 1, operated by a steam boiler, and it threw 100 gallons of water out per minute. It is, however, the intention to use a more powerful pump when more water is secured. To do this it will be necessary to construct a gallery underground directly across the bed of the stream from the point at the side where the well is situated. All the water coming down the stream can thus be diverted and utilized. The pump which is proposed to use will throw 500 gallons per minute. The method of operation is: Steam is let into one cylinder and is instantly condensed, by an automatic spray of water, creating a vacuum or suction power equal to atmospheric pressure, and the cylinder is thus filled with water; while this cylinder is filling, the other one is emptying, and at the same time receiving steam for a similar condensation and vacuum. The movements of the steam valves are automatic, and steam can only enter one cylinder at a time. The pump would, after the plant is completed, be run with comparative little expense. One quarter ton of coal per day is all that is required and six labor would not be needed in running it.

Those interested in the new scheme claim that the underground stream on which the experiment is at present being made is only one of a number which could easily be utilized in the same way. If this is so the solution of the irrigation question for a large section of country is undoubtedly found. The distance from this city is so short that an inexhaustible supply of water as easily obtainable would prove of inestimable value. It was regretted by those making the experiment that more persons, and particularly the city officials, did not take advantage of the opportunity to witness the exhibition. Those present, as before stated, pronounced the trial a success in every particular, and it is impossible to say to what beneficial results it may lead.

Chief Ferrin of the fire department has received severely five fire alarm box keys. Citizens living near boxes can procure keys from the chief by leaving a deposit with him. For the benefit of those who do not know the location of the boxes we publish the list again:

1-5 Street car barn.  
1-6 Vermilion, Tejon, and Cascade.  
2-8 Bacharach, De Leon, and Cascade.

2-4 Plaza, De Leon, and Cascade.  
2-8 Corner Cheyenne and Boulder.  
2-8 Corner Nevada and Monument.

An ambulance bearing the well known "trade mark" of the United States regular army, in which were several officers, presented an unusual sight on the streets on Sunday. The officers were Captains Baldwin, Bates and Hendricks, from Fort Logan near Denver, who are with their companies making the march from that fort to their summer camp in the Indian Territory. The command including Companies A and D of the 10th Cavalry.

Fourteenth Infantry and Company D of the Seventh Infantry, arrived in Colorado Springs on Sunday morning and went into camp about one mile south of the city on Colono. De La Vergne's ranch. Monday morning camp was broken and the march for Fort Lyon was begun. The troops are expected to travel about twenty miles a day. At Fort Lyon they will take the train and arrive at the summer camp about September 21, where they will remain for a month or more.

## Loretto Academy.

The Sisters of Loretto opened their academy for the fall term on the 4th. While the attendance thus far is not as large as it was at the close of last term, this is probably largely due to the fact that many families who have spent the summer out of town have not yet returned.

The sisters have added new facilities to the school and offer a full educational course of study to girls from primary to finishing. The mother superior is assisted in the teaching by four sisters. Owing to the fact that it was found impossible to make ends meet with the fees charged for tuition as year they have been raised a little. A few girls can be received at the academy as boarders. No boys will be taken as pupils at the academy, but the sisters have offered, if separate quarters are provided, to teach them also, and it is probable that Father Montenari, who has the matter in charge, will secure quarters. The sisters have also made an offer to teach children without charge whose parents cannot afford to give them an education, if a suitable room is provided for the purpose.

## A New Institution.

The grammar and collegiate school of Mr. Charles W. Eaines will open for the fall term on Wednesday, September 25th. It is the purpose of Mr. Eaines to make his institution one which will go away with the necessity of sending either boys or girls away from this city for an education preparatory for college. At present no school will be taken below the grammar grade, but the school will offer an education from that grade up to a complete preparation for any college in the country, and if so desired, collegiate studies up to the junior year can be taken. The services of Miss Farmham have been secured and she will teach modern languages and other studies. Mr. Eaines is peculiarly fitted for the work he is undertaking, having been for some years connected with the Collegiate Institute on Fifty-ninth street, New York, which is perhaps the largest and best known boys' school in that city. It has prepared hundreds of boys for the leading colleges of the country. Mr. Eaines was obliged to give up his position in that institution on account of ill health. There is every reason to suppose that the new school will prove a success. It will be conducted in the old Congregational church on Boucher street.

The Deco, note is the name recently given to the new Rock Island railway dining house which is under the management of Mr. E. P. Clark. The building has been enlarged and arranged with elegant rooms for the accommodation of transients, a convenience which will no doubt be appreciated and made use of by travelers arriving and leaving by train. A number of citizens take advantage of the dining rooms and speak in the highest terms of the place. The culinary department is in charge of Mr. Zeno Barnes, one of the best known cooks in the state, who has been with Mr. Clark for two years. The house is kept open a night and the lunch counter which is attached affords an opportunity to obtain refreshments at all hours.

The demand for the Manitou mineral water is constantly growing as it becomes more widely known. One feature of the water is that as now bottled and shipped over the country it can be used in any locality with the same benefit as results as when taken directly from the spring. A prominent physician of New York wrote to the company recently that he found that better results were obtained from the use of Manitou soft water in cases of dyspepsia, loss of appetite, etc., than from any water he had ever used. Its value as a remedy in many other ailments is widely recognized. The Manitou Mineral Water company will in the near future be compelled to enlarge their plant in order to satisfy the demand.

Two horses, hitched to a light wagon, which were due to a post in front of Stark's hardware store Friday afternoon, became excited and breaking away created quite an excitement on Tejon street. Crossing the street to the Gazette corner they ran into an express wagon, throwing the driver of the latter to the ground. They next collided with one of Lennox's wagons, but did no damage to it. Crossing to the other side of the street again they went with a crash into one of C. E. Durkee's delivery wagons, standing in front of the store, almost demolishing it, and a score which was in it. The horses got so badly tangled up in the wreck that they were unable to get away and were captured. The runaways were the property of Doctor Hammond.

The Western Union company has been obliged owing to the increase of business to put up another wire between Pueblo and Denver. The new wire is a joint venture of the two companies making the march from their summer camp in the Indian Territory. The command including Companies A and D of the 10th Cavalry.

The Deaf Mute Institute will open on October 2nd.

The Yarrow Park hotel will be open for the accommodation of guests until October 1st.

The Rio Grande announced another excursion to Ogden on September 17th. The fare for the round trip will be \$20.

We come guess to the stage of a big boy arrived at the residence of Postmaster A. L. Bainter on Sunday morning.

Rev. J. G. Fischer, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Santa Anna, California, has arrived in the city and will remain a month.

A marriage license was issued last week from the office of the county clerk to Miss Anna Konigauer and Frank Barthauer, both of this city.

At the drawing at the Chicago house last week the beautiful table scarfs, designed and made by Mrs. Lizzie Gilligan, was drawn by Mr. T. E. Nelson. The lucky number was 25.

State President Gilpin, State Chaplain T. G. Horn and Messrs. George F. Green, F. J. Steinmetz, C. E. Gorman and F. H. Hart, are in attendance at the state camp of the P. O. S. of A. at Denver.

Bartram, Bonsu, for many years publisher of the Daily Post, of Camden, N. J., and who has down his head in charge, will secure quarters. The sisters have also made an offer to teach children without charge whose parents cannot afford to give them an education, if a suitable room is provided for the purpose.

Harrison R. Manning, a cousin of the late Secretary Manning, has arrived in the city from New York and will spend some weeks here for the benefit of his health. Mr. Manning has been a delegate to two democratic national conventions.

The contract has been closed with the E. Paso Electric Light company for lighting the city streets for one year at \$200 per light. The company was willing to make a contract for three years at a lower rate, but it was considered best not to make a long contract.

The town board of Manitou have made an appropriation of \$200 for the benefit of Mr. James Robertson, who it will be remembered suffered severe injuries including a broken leg while hauling a horse cart behind his wagon to a fire some time ago, in that city.

Miss R. Eads has returned from New York after a month's absence. While in New York she has made dressmaking and styles a study. She will be pleased to meet a her old friends at her rooms over Giddings Bros. & Bent's store No. 2, South Tejon street.

Owing to the illness of District Attorney Garrison he will not be able to appear for the people at this session of the district court at Buena Vista and Assistant District Attorney Cochran will represent him. Judge Campbell and Mr. Cochran left for Buena Vista on Sunday night.

John Wilson, a fourteen-year-old boy, while playing on a pile of stones near a new stone building on North Tejon street, Monday, had the misfortune to crush his foot by laying a heavy stone roll on it. The foot was dressed by a physician and the boy will probably recover the use of it in a few weeks.

The candidate for lieutenant governor on the ticket are y nominated by the republican party in South Dakota is Hon. James E. Peter, who was formerly a resident of our city and has a wide acquaintance in Colorado. The republican press of South Dakota speaks of Mr. Peter's candidacy in the highest terms.

The Gazette office was favored with a call Saturday from Mr. William Bagley, captain of post No. 35 G. A. R. at Akron, Colorado. Mr. Bagley is a veteran of the late war and is now 70 years of age. He has just returned from a trip to the summit of Pike's Peak on foot, which is a remarkable feat for a man of his age.

The public schools have opened with so large an attendance that the board of directors have decided to provide room for an additional third grade. For this purpose the Garfield annex will be fitted up. Fresh paper, ink and calamine will make it pleasant, and its location renders it convenient for students living in the eastern part of the city.

Rev. Charles Roads of Philadelphia, a minister of the Society of Friends, had service at the hotel at Green Mountain Falls on Sunday. There was a good attendance and much interest manifested in the exercises, which were conducted with the usual Quaker simplicity. Mr. Roads is an eloquent and impressive speaker. He is a brother of President Roads of Bryn Mawr college.

The date of the Household Bazaar has been changed from September 26th to September 28th, which will allow the dormitory to be placed in more perfect order, and give time for fuller preparations of the bazaar itself. It is hoped that the citizens who have given so generously to the building and furnishing of the dormitory will be present at this opening.

A very serious, though probably not fatal, accident occurred at the new bank building Tuesday afternoon about half past three o'clock. Harry Schumann, the foreman of the stonecutters employed on the block, was walking along the scaffold at the top of the building, and when immediately over

the elevator shaft, he stepped on a loose board, which giving way beneath him, precipitated him down the shaft to the second floor, where he struck on his side, and when assistance arrived he was found to be unconscious. Schumann was at once removed to his boarding house at No. 126 East Huertano, and a physician was called. An examination failed to show any broken bones but the unfortunate man's suffering from severe internal injuries. At a late hour Tuesday night he had only partially recovered consciousness. Schumann is a heavy man, and his injuries were much more severe than they would have been had he been lighter in weight.

A private letter recently received in the city from Grand Island, Nebr., gives the following list of the members of the baseball club of that place: Fitzgerald and Hendricks, pitchers; W. son and Lytle, catchers; March, first base; G. Evans, second base; Britton, third base; P. Lynch, short stop; York, Newman and one of the catchers, fielders. The citizens of Grand Island have raised \$200 to advertise the town with a base ball club, and the above named aggregation will play in Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, and Illinois. The club is composed of a most entire y' o' d Colorado Springs players and its work will be watched with much interest by the base ball enthusiasts here. Miss Fitzgerald is said to be pitching better than she ever did before in her life and good reports have been received about the work of several of the others.

W. F. Stilwell, the well known train master of the Rock Island, has been appointed superintendent of the eastern division of that road with headquarters at Marion, Ia. The appointment will take effect at once. S. B. Hovey will succeed Mr. Stilwell as trainmaster.

Yessrs. C. A. Hayes, Jr., E. L. Godard, Arthur Baker, F. Braggott, G. E. Yackin and Sharp Pasturis of W. Nesley for Trappers' late on a hunting trip. The party will be gone about one month.

Mr. William F. Reed of Denver and Miss Mary K. McNeil of this city were married Tuesday at Camp Duchesne, Manitou Park, by the Rev. A. R. Kieffer of Grace church.

A valuable newspaper property in this county is for sale and information regarding it can be obtained at this office. The paper is a weekly, published in a growing town.

Mr. P. Ericson, of the Chicago store, left Tuesday over the Rock's and is en route to the east to see his fall and winter stock of millinery, fancy dry goods and oils.

Major Otis Remick returned to the city Tuesday after an absence of several weeks, during which he attended the G. A. R. encampment at Milwaukee.

Saturn of the Sea.

From Our Earth and Its Story.

The density of the sea—"its specific gravity," to use the language of the chemist—depends on three things: the amount of salt it contains, the temperature, and the pressure. The two former, and particularly the first named, are the most important factors in the question, as there is a wide difference in these respects in the seas of different parts of the world, so we find that the sea water varies in these differences.

Salt varies in amount, as the Dracote observations prove, at different periods; the surface water in the North Sea showing, as might have been expected, the least amount, while in parts of the tropics and elsewhere, exposed to drying winds, great heat, and little rain, the greatest amount of salinity is found on the surface.

Yet even in the limited area of the North sea the surface salinity varies considerably, p. p. of salt above the average being found where the expense is not affected by the fresh water pouring seaward from the rivers bordering it; and other causes. Similar inequalities are found in every ocean. In the seas, the Baltic and Black, and S. S. S. Bay, owing to the large number of rivers flowing into them, and to the rain and melting ice and snow, are brackish. Now if these seas were stagnant, they would become fresh. But the fresh surface water flowing out in a steady current, while the salt water pours seaward from the rivers bordering it, and other causes. Similar inequalities are found in every ocean. In the seas, the Baltic and Black, and S. S. S. Bay, owing to the large number of rivers flowing into them, and to the rain and melting ice and snow, are brackish. Now if these seas were stagnant, they would become fresh. 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